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ABSTRACT

Papers on national bibliography which were presented at the 1982 International Federation of Libray Associations (IFLA) conference include: (1) "Canadiana 1867-1900: Monographs or the Past in Modern Dress," a description by Michel Theriault (Canada) of the work of the Retrospective National Bibliography Division of the National Library of Canada; (2) "The Bibliography of Quebec 1821-1967," a discussion by Louise Filion (Canada) of the retrospective bibliographic program at the Bibliotheque Nationale de Quebec; (3) "In Search of Newfoundlandia--the O'Dea Retrospective Bibliography," a description by Anne Alexander (Canada) of the unpublished retrospective bibliography on Newfoundland which was begun in 1955 by Agnes O'Dea and which is being continued by the Centre for Newfoundland Studies; and (4) "Machine-Readable National Bibliographies in the Framework of the International MARC Network," a discussion by Kurt Nowak (Federal Republic of Germany) of the limited use of online as opposed to printed national bibliographies, with examples drawn from experience at the Deutsche Bibliothek and the "International Study of Copyright of Bibliographic Records in Machine-Readable Form" by King Research, Inc. (ESR)

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

Bibliography Section

Bibliographic Control Division

Papers

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48e conférence générale de l'IFLA – Montréal
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IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE MONTREAL 1982
Division : Contrôle bibliographique
Section Bibliographie

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174 – RE

Canadiana 1867-1900: Monographs or the past in modern dress

by
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Meeting 74
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"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
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Canadiana 1867-1900: Monographs
or
the past in modern dress

by Michel THERIAULT
Chief, Retrospective National Bibliography Division
National Library of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario/Hull, Québec, Canada

1. INTRODUCTION

The difference between current and retrospective national bibliography is clear to all of us. However, the magic date distinguishing these two parts of the same whole differs from country to country. Here in Canada, that date is 1950. The mandate of the Retrospective National Bibliography Division is, therefore, to compile and publish the national bibliography Canadiana for the period preceding 1950.

For a certain number of reasons easy to imagine and understand, the workload has been divided in segments, often combining at the same time type of material and date of publication. For the moment, and probably until 1983, our efforts are concentrated on monographs of Canadian association published in Canada or elsewhere from 1867 to 1900 (these terms will be explained later). Appendix I reproduces the plan of Canadiana pre-1950. I hasten to add that this plan is not and will probably never be definitive and that its implementation does not follow the order given. Actually, the decision to concentrate the Division's efforts on this or that part of the bibliography is made taking into account, of course, many requirements of a personal or administrative nature, but also the needs expressed by the research community: historians, sociologists, librarians, etc.

2. THE RETRO PROJECT (1)

The compilation of Canadiana 1867-1900 began in 1953, at that time on a purely manual basis. One or two staff members, mostly part-time, worked on it until the end of the 1960s; from then on, a small team of a few staff members worked on the bibliography but work was suspended in 1973.

Incidentally, readers might wonder why 1867-1900 was chosen instead of another period. The reason given in the 1950s was that this period was the least well covered in Canada's bibliography, which was true at that time, and the most interesting in Canadian history, an opinion admittedly debated among historians.

We are now in 1974, a very important year in Canadian bibliography since it marks the gathering of the first National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography (Vancouver, British Columbia, May 22-24). The participants voted of the following resolution:

"That this Conference advise the National Library of Canada, through the Secretary of State, of the importance of completing Canadiana 1867-1900, and of the necessity of providing adequate funds to the National Retrospective Bibliographical Division of the National Library of Canada to enable it to finish this project and to undertake other similar projects, in order to complete Canada's retrospective national bibliography." (2)

Backed up by the users, the National Library was then able to obtain enough money to enable it to "resurrect" the project, which was done administratively at the fall of 1974. The Chief of the Division took up his position in the fall of 1975 and a team was formed which, in 1976, picked up the project where it has left off.

When work was resumed, certain factors had been present for a few years in our library environment. Some of the rules of our game has to be modified and our methodology had to be adapted to these new circumstances.

Indeed, since 1973, new factors had appeared in the bibliographical world which would greatly influence RETRO. The development of automated bibliographical systems was in full bloom in the National Library and RETRO would have to take account of the requirements and potentialities of automation.

On the other hand, close to twenty thousand records had already been collected and were waiting for us. It was not realistic to start from scratch in order to take account of the automation of bibliographic records, but we could not ignore the new bibliographic standards and pick up where our predecessors had left off. The only possibility in these circumstances was to adapt the existing records to the new standards, at the risk of committing some bibliographical sins, which, by the way, were committed. Concretely, for those who know ISBD(M), we have had to add an author statement to each record, without knowing fifty percent of the time what precise form had this author statement in the actual work. I hasten to add that because of our constant checking and correcting process, we have been able on a daily basis to reduce this proportion of records with an incorrect author statement.

From 1975 to 1982 the number of entries went from twenty thousand to more than thirty eight thousand. Why and how did this happen? Simply because the staff members continued and still continue to check many appropriate bibliographies, that each entry is also checked in the Union Catalogue of Books of the National Library (not only to add location symbols to bibliographical records, but also to create new records for other editions of the same work and other works of the same author), and that the staff were able to use the bibliographical archives of the Canadian bibliographer and antiquarian bookseller of Austrian origin Bernard Amtmann, who died in 1979 (a few thousand of his entries were not found in the Union Catalogue, which was a godsend for Retro).

The publication of Canadiana 1867-1900 : Monographs began in 1980. This first segment of the retrospective national bibliography is published on microfiche in quarterly issues. Technical details on the publication are given below (see more specifically section 4 and appendix II).

3. SCOPE OF CANADIANA 1867-1900

Generally speaking, RETRO is concerned at this stage of its development with monographic Canadiana published from 1867 to 1900 inclusive. Criteria for inclusion have been applied as broadly as possible. Our motto is "When is doubt, include": in doubtful cases, the items have been included since it is easier to delete an inappropriate record later than to start looding for one that should have been included. The following criteria have been used:

3.1 Inclusions

The term monographic means here a separately published work issued in what is now generally called the private sector, with some exceptions noted below. Pamphlets, leaflets and broadsides are also covered. Offprints and separates are included if it is at least possible that they are not just detached articles (cf. the policy on doubtful cases explained at the beginning of section 2). Materials generally included therefore are:

commercially published works;
works published by non-profit groups and individuals;
works authored by government officials and parliamentarians as long as the author's name is identified (e.g. a Budget speech published as a separate pamphlet by the Queen's Printer [i.e. the Government Printer] is included because the Minister is known; the same applies to the speech of a member of Parliament or to a report made by a scientist for this or that government agency): these works, according to the provisions of modern cataloguing codes, would be categorized as government publications but were included because they provide a fuller perspective on the social, historical and political themes of the period;
atlases;
printed music, including sheet music;
reports of annual meetings;
municipal and county government publications;
non-Canadian government publications.

Certain types of publications were included only when encountered and have not yet been the object of a systematic search, e.g. municipal and county publications, broadsides, translations published outside the country of works by Canadian authors, textbooks.

3.2 Exclusions

Works excluded from this bibliography are:

Canadian federal, provincial and territorial government publications (with exceptions noted in 3.1);

serials (annual reports are excluded but not proceedings of annual meetings, as mentioned in 3.1); (3)
newspapers;
all manuscript material (including unpublished theses);
maps;
audio-visual material except when in book form (a published album of photographs would be included, but not individual ones, nor sound recordings);
patents.

3.3 Date

The publication date has of course been the main criterion. All works included must have been published at least in part between 1867 and 1900 inclusive. Works with an approximate date of publication are included only if one of the possible dates is within the period 1867-1900.

Thus an item whose date of publication is between 1857 and 1871 will be included; as will a multivolume set published between 1851 and 1867, or one issued between 1900 and 1908. An imprint date on the entry which reads "186-" means that the item was published between 1860 and 1869, so it too will be included. When different editions, issues or variants are published, the ones published between 1867-1900 are included and a note on editions preceding 1867 is put on the entry of the first edition published within our period (e.g., "First ed.: Quebec, T. Cary, 1843" would be a note on the entry for the 2nd ed. of 1869).

3.4 Canadiana

The term Canadiana has been interpreted broadly and comprises the following:

3.4.1 Works published in Canada

This means Canada with its 1982 boundaries. It includes, for example, material published in Newfoundland before it entered the Canadian Confederation in 1949 or material published in British Columbia between 1867 and 1871. In cases where a Canadian imprint is not the first of prominent one on a title page, the items are included, because, contrary to general library practice, we include in the record all the elements of the imprint. Of course, books in languages other than English, French, Inuktitut and the Amerindian languages are included.

3.4.2 Works published outside Canada and written by Canadians

This has been interpreted in the widest sense so that the works of an author born in Canada are included, even if he or she left Canada as an infant. For persons born elsewhere but who spent some time in Canada, the criteria are more complex. Their works published in Canada are included, while those published outside Canada are considered for inclusion according to whether the stay in Canada was temporary in nature or not (the length of the stay is not per se important).

3.4.3 Works of Canadian association published outside Canada

There is of course no problem when the main subject of the work is Canada. But what happens in the opposite case? Material is included as long as the references to Canada are more than passing one (of course, general reference works like encyclopedias are excluded). What are Canadian subjects when not related to Canada within the present boundaries? For example, works related to the time of French influence in the Mississippi Valley, to the French-Canadian settlements in Montana, Minnesota and Michigan, to French-Canadian Roman Catholic missionary work in Oregon are included but not works relating to these areas after the French or Canadian influence ended. In other words, criteria cannot be applied to strictly and must depend on the subject in-volved or the area in question.

4. RETRO ON MICROFICHE

4.1 Arrangement

Canadiana 1867-1900 : Monographs is produced on COM (42X reduction) from the machine-readable data base of RETRO records in Mini-MARC format which the National Library is now creating (4). This microfiche edition consists of a register and five indexes:

A. Author/Title Index
B. Chronological Index (by year of publication)
C. Publisher/Printer Index
D. Place of publication/printing Index
E. Subject Index.

This first register and set of indexes, published in the summer of 1980, has been and is followed by further parts or issues published quarterly. Each of these issues consists of a register listing entries added to the data base since the previous issue (to the rhythm of 40 to 60 records per working day) as well as a complete new set of cumulated indexes to all register entries issued to date. Entries which have been corrected since the last issue are relisted in the register of the next issue, and index entries for such changed records point to the latest register entries. Subscribers should therefore retain all quarterly register fiche issued, although each new quarterly set of cumulated indexes supersedes its predecessor set, which may be discarded. The last quarterly issue, at the end of this year or at the beginning of 1983 and listing the last of the records input into the data base, will be followed by a completely recumulated microfiche edition of both register and indexes, superseding all earlier registers and indexes, and included in the purchase price for the bibliography. See appendix II.

4.2 Register

The main list of full entries is the register. The introduction to Canadiana 1867-1900 : Monographs is printed on the first fiche of the register before the listing of the records (5). The register is a succession of entries put

in order by a computer-assigned number. Each register entry is complete in that it reproduces all available bibliographic data including:

register number
main heading
title
authorship statement
edition statement
imprint
collation
series statement
notes
subject headings
tracing of added entries
location symbols of libraries holding copies
Library of Congress card number
Canadiana control number

The register number appears at the top left of each register entry. Register records appear in numerical sequence from top to bottom of each column of the fiche and are in a paragraph format.

Below is a sample register entry, parts of which are fictitious: register number, Library of Congress card number and Canadiana control number. The sample entry is followed by an explanation of some entry elements.

12345
Beers, William George, 1843-1900.
Lacrosse : the national game of Canada /
by W. G. Beers. - Montreal : Dawson Bros.,
1869.
xvi, 256 p. : ill. ; 18 cm.
"Published with the sanction of the
National Lacrosse Association of Canada."
I. National Lacrosse Association of Canada.
II. Title.
Holdings: AEU BVIP NBSM NSHPL NSWA
OHM(mfc) OKQ* OL OLU OOFS OONM OOSH
OTP OTREC OTU OTY OWA QMU QQL
3-1226
CA79-500837-6

Entry elements

12345:

COM register number, representing the sequence number within the register. It appears in the upper left corner of the register entries, and to the right of the last line of each index entry.

OTU, QMU, etc.: (6)

Location symbols, each of which, placed in alphabetical order, represents a particular Canadian library. The symbols indicate which of these institutions that own particular items have reported their holdings to the National Library of Canada's union catalogue of books. The symbols are taken from Symbols of Canadian Libraries. - 9th ed. - [Ottawa] : National Library of Canada, 1981.

Volume numbers appearing in parentheses after a library symbol (e.g., v.1, 3) indicate that the library in question only owns these particular volumes in a multivolume set.

*:

The asterisk following a library symbol indicates that the item in question is not available on interlibrary loan.

(mfc) (mfm) (phot.):

These codes appearing in parentheses after a library symbol indicate that the library in question does not own the item in hard copy but only on microfiche, on microfilm or in the form of a photocopy.

3-1226:

The library of Congress card number, if available, appears as the last paragraph of the register entry.

CA79-500837-6

The Canadiana control number appears in the lower right corner of each register entry and at the end of each index entry. It consists of an alphabetical prefix and the year the control number was assigned, followed by a serial number and a check digit.

4.3 Indexes

There are 5 indexes:

A. Author/Title Index
B. Chronological Index (by year of publication)
C. Publisher/Printer Index
D. Place of publication/printing Index
E. Subject Index

Each index entry includes the register number of the full bibliographic entry. Many users should not have to refer to the register to identify or verify an item because the index entry consists of a brief bibliographic description of

the item, comprising the following information, when available:

main heading
title
authorship statement
edition statement
imprint
collation
location symbols
Canadiana control number
register number

Index A (Author/Title) also contains references to the main headings, entries for secondary authors, for all significant titles and subtitles as well as for other elements of the bibliographic description which could be interpreted as a title or a significant part thereof.

Index B (Chronological) lists items alphabetically under the year of publication. For uncertain dates, the earliest date is used in the arrangement. It is chosen only for grouping purposes and conveys no message as to a more probable date of publication. In the case of multiple dates the first one serves as the filing date. As a consequence, although the bibliography covers 1867-1900, the chronological arrangement starts earlier than that because of the inclusion of multivolume sets, in which at least one volume was published before 1867, and of items with an approximate or indeterminate year of publication. E.g., in Index B,

"18--" is under 1800
"187-" is under 1870
"between 1871 and 1873" is under 1871
"1883-1886" is under 1883
"after 1875" is under 1875.

Index C (Publisher/Printer) lists items under the names of their publishers and/or printers in alphabetical order. The initials representing forenames are put after the surname.

Index D (Place of publication/printing) lists alphabetically items under the names of the locality in which they were published or printed. These names of localities are arranged in the form in which they appear in the imprint, which means that, for example, Quebec and Quebeci (Latin) will appear as separate headings in the index, as will Montreal and Marianopoli (Latin).

Index E (Subject) provides access only by proper name (i.e., names of persons and of corporate bodies associated with the work as subjects). No other subject headings are assigned to the items listed in this bibliography. Subject headings assigned for corporate bodies are unilingual French or English, depending upon the language of the publication, so that anyone looking for material on the CPR, for example, must look under both Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and Chemin de fer du Canadien Pacifique. No cross references are provided from variant forms of names, language equivalencies, etc.

Further details on each of the indexes may be found in the introduction at the beginning of the first fiche of each index.

5. CONVENTIONS FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Since RETRO is a bibliography and not the catalogue of a particular library, the conventions used have not been applied as cataloguing rules customarily are in a library catalogue, but rather as general guidelines adapted to the particular idiosyncracies of the project.

The Anglo-American Cataloging Rules : North American Text (Chicago : American Library Association, [c1967]), with revised chapter 6 (Chicago : American Library Association, 1974) providing for use of the International Standard for Bibliographic Description for Monographic Publications or ISBD (M), was the standard used for headings and bibliographic descriptions, with some exceptions:

5.1 Choice of main heading (cf. rule 22B)

In the case of charters, acts of incorporation and such documents creating corporate bodies of otherwise legislating on those corporate bodies and emanating from a political jurisdiction, the name of the corporate body has been chosen as the main heading and an author added entry has been made for the legislative body.

5.2 Form of main heading (cf. rule 43)

Since RETRO is a project of an historical nature, full forms of forenames and surnames have been used in most cases; in the relatively few cases where a shorter form is used as the heading, a "full name" note is provided.

5.3 Author statement (cf. rule 134D, rev. chapter 6)

Since RETRO was originally started as a list, bibliographic work has not generally been done with the book in hand; the form of the author statement according to ISBD(M), therefore, had to be guessed at in many cases and this is one of the areas which will doubtless be heavily subject to correction later on when librarians and other users compare our data with the actual book.

5.4 Imprint (cf. rules 134-140, rev. chapter 6)

The rules providing for the separation of publisher and printer and resulting in the following imprint format: "place : publisher, date (place of printing : printer)", had to be ignored because in most cases the distinction between publisher and printer could not be made without the book in hand. A single form of presentation for printers or publishers has accordingly been used: "place : name, date".

5.5 Added entries (cf. rule 33)

The interpretation of the need for author added entries has been very broad. In actual fact, anybody related to a publication in any way received an added entry, as long as the inclusion of the entry could be justified by reading the bibliographic description including the notes. Added entries have been made for sponsoring organizations ("under the auspices of ...") or organizations at meetings of which lectures were made ("speech to the St. George's Society of Ottawa").

5.6 Subject headings

No one standard of application was used when assigning subject headings. Personal and corporate names have been taken from the description or the notes, and the attempt was made to find the best or most complete form to use as a subject heading.

6. RETRO 1982+

I would feel guilty if I did not say a few words on the future of RETRO.

First, the next segment of Canadiana pre-1950 will be Canadiana pre-1867 : Monographs. This bibliography will list the bibliographical records of the first printed works relating to Canada and published four or five hundred years ago as well as the works printed in Canada from the introduction of printing here (Halifax, N.S., 1751) up to 1866.

Second, the staff will start work on that segment of RETRO near the end of 1983. Of course, the first segment will continuously be updated and will never be finished, in the strict sense of the word.

7. CONCLUSION

Up to now, the reactions from the users have been positive and the criticism has been constructive. We have not been able to publish a printed version of RETRO but are studying the problems involved and hope that their solution will mean the publication of that printed version in three or four years.

For the moment, the segments of RETRO will be published separately, but it is of course evident that they will eventually be merged, so that the users will have a regular updating of Canadiana pre-1950 in one publication.

APPENDIX I

Caradiana pre-1950

pre-1867 Monographs (1983+)
pre-1867 Official publications
1867-1900 Monographs (project started in 1953, publication 1980+)
1867-1900 Official publications
1901-1949 Monographs
1901-1949 Official publications
pre-1949 Serials
pre-1949 Newspapers
pre-1949 Theses
N.B. theses are not published and, per se, should not be in this list, but their rather special nature and their importance prevent us from ignoring them
pre-1969 Phonorecords
N.B. legal deposit for phonorecords was not required until 1969, which means that the "magic" cut-off date of 1949-1950 is impossible to apply here
pre-1949 Audio-visual materials
pre-198? Microforms
N.B. the "magic" cut-off date will be determined when legal deposit is required for this type of material
pre-19??

It is not excluded that certain segments be eventually combined (e.g. the two pre-1867s) or split up (e.g. 1901-1949 Monographs) or compiled in cooperation with other units of the library (e.g. Serials).

Appendix II

Technical information

Format: Computer output microfiche (42:1 reduction)

Parts: - one register
- five indexes: A. (Author/title)
B. (Chronological)
C. (Publishers/printers)
D. (Place of publication/printing)
E. (Subjects [proper names only])

Features:
- continuous column, compact and easy to scan;
- complete bibliographical descriptions in the register, including notes and tracings of added entries;
- bibliographic details in each index entry sufficient to permit bibliographic searching and verification without referral, most of the time, to the full entry in the register;
- location symbols of Canadian libraries holding copies of the listed work.

Subscription: the subscription price to Canadiana 1867-1900 : Monographs, including quarterly issues and the 1983 cumulation is 48 $ CA in Canada and 58 $ CA elsewhere. All orders must be accompanied by a cheque, a bank draft or a money order made payable to the Receiver General for Canada. Orders or enquiries relating to orders should be sent to:

Canadiana Editorial Division
National Library of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada
K1A 0N4

On the other hand, enquiries relating to the content of RETRO should be sent to:

Retrospective National Bibliography Division
National Library of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada
K1A 0N4

NOTES

1. The word RETRO has been used unofficially since 1976 to refer in a conventional manner to the bibliography as well as to the library's administrative unit responsible for it.

2. National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography, Vancouver, B.C., 1974. Proceedings. - Ottawa : National Library of Canada, 1977. Recommendation no. 1 (p. 463).

3. The ten provinces are, by alphabetical order: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Québec and Saskatchewan. The two territories are the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

4. Canadiana 1867-1900 : Monographs : Canada's national bibliography : microfiche edition. - Ottawa : National Library of Canada, 1980- ISBN 0-660-50465-0. See appendix II for ordering information.

5. It is also available in a printed version: Canadiana 1867-1900 : Monographs : Canada's national bibliography : microfiche edition : (an introduction). - Ottawa : National Library of Canada, 1980. ISBN 0-662-50523-8. This introduction is distributed free of charge upon request made to the Retrospective National Bibliography Division, National Library of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0N4.

6. OTU=University of Toronto [i.e. Ontario - Toronto - University]
QMU-Université de Montréal [i.e. Québec - Montréal - Université)

réseaux
48e conférence générale de l'IFLA – Montréal
22-28 août 1982
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de bibliothécaires et des bibliothèques

networks
48th IFLA General Conference – Montréal
August 22-28, 1982
International Federation of Library
Associations and Institutions

1982

IFLA 1982

DIVISION : Bibliographical control

SECTION : Bibliography

51-BIB-2E
74-RE

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF QUEBEC
1821 - 1967

By Louise Filion

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meeting 74
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This paper is to be taken as an extension of the work of IFLA's Section of Bibliography. We have been informed of this Section's work through IFLA Journal as well as in the reports of annual meetings, and we saw that the Section mediaum-term programme includes the working out of a correlation and a complementarity between the currant national bibliography and the retrospective national bibliography.

I would then like to present you the retrospective bibliography programme which started at the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec at the beginning of the 70's. You'll understand that we don't set up this programmeas a model nor as an example to follow. It gives, however, somme chints and elements which are worth considering when a similar programmeis started.

The Bibliographie du Québec 1821-1967 is not only the tittle of a BNQ's publication which began in 1980 and will over several years. It is also an entire programm which aim is a compilation as comprehensive as possible, of the retrospective national bibliography.

I will then present you successively the purposes of this project, its scope, the arrangement we follow and the programmeof publications we have planned. I will, by the way, emphasize somme characteristics of publishing in Québec durant he 19th century and the first half of the 20th century.

1. Pur pose

The purpose of this programme which, by the same way, constitutes its definition - that is its limits - is the following :

> the retrospective national bibliography is the comprehensive compilation of what has been published, printed or produced in Québec before 1968, i.e. before the publication of the current national bibliography.

It shal be noticed that the year 1968 is the frontier between the two parts of the Quebec national bibliography, that is the current bibliography and the retrospective bibliography. It is on January the 1st of 1968 that legal deposit in Quebec came into effect and began to be enforced for all publications printed or issued in Quebec. By the same way, we were obliged, according to the constitutive rule of the library, to "compile and publish regularly the current and retrospective bibliographies of documents printed in Quebec".

One may wonder why this other date, 1821? Without going into all the details of a discussion which happened to be long and sholarly too, I'd like to explain somewhat what is the point. The retrospective bibliography covers all the pre-1968 period. It is usually recognized that the first document printed in Quebec dates from 1764 : it is an ordonnance published in Quebec by the printers Brown and Gilmore. For all the period when Canada was a french colony, it was forbidden to import a printing press, and then to print. It is only after the signature of the Paris Treaty, which yielded Canada to Great-Britain, that Canadian people were allowed to by printing-presses and to use them.

We though it was worth dividing this period, going from 1764 to 1968 and covering the span of our retrospective bibliography, into two parts. The turning-point between both periods is the year 1820. Why 1820? The choice might seem arbitrary but this year appeared determinant, for the social evolution of

of this colony and from the point of view of typographical methods as well. We decided then, in accordance with the Director of the Bibliothèque nationale, that the retrospective bibliography will comprehend two sections : the period 1764-1820, in progress, and the period 1821-1967, called retrospective bibliography.

The first part of the retrospective bibliography, which covers the years 1764-1820, is already begun. A first step, in collaboration with the University libraries of Quebec and with the City Library of Montreal, is prepared and will be knowed as Catalogue collectif des impressions québécoises antérieures à 1821. The Bibliothèque nationale du Québec had already published in 1976 the Catalogue des Laurentiana parues avant 1821, which listed 770 items printed during this period and who were part of the Bibliothèque nationale's collections.

So, it is in 1970 that the project of retrospective national bibliography began. During the first exploratory works, the librarians in charge of the project at that time drew out its guidelines. This project was really original and ambitious. It couldn't rely on any exiting Canadian publications. Some bibliographers orcollectors had already compiled and published the catalogue of their own library. Let us only quote Dionne, Gagnon and Tremaine. These catalogues or lists were very useful, even indispensable for our work, but these compilations couldn't be considered as a real national bibliography. They even emphasized more urgently the need for Quebec to compile this national inventary and to offer scholars a better implement. In fact, the retrospective bibliography unlike current bibliography, is used rather as a reference work than as a mean of cataloguing or acquisitions.

Let us point out, at last, that while undertaking this project of retrospective national bibliography, the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec works towards another end : to assume its role as national bibliographic agency for Québec. The Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, having accepted right away the principle of UBC, considers it should assume the bibliographic control of items published in its area. This is the reason why it enforces legal deposit and it publishes the national bibliography.

2. Scope : the national imprint

The Bibliographie du Québec 1821- 1967 aims at compiling the comprehensive inventary of what has been published or printed in Quebec during this period, before the legal deposit being enforced in 1968. The bibliography describes monographies of the private sector, which amountsto about 150 000 tittles. For the purposes of this bibliography, we only describe items of the national imprint. We exclude documents published outside Quebec by Quebec writers or covering Quebec matters, i.e. documents of the national collection. The bibliography is limited to monographies of the private sector, including the following :

1. books
2. pamphlets
3. schoolbooks
4. published University theses
5. offprints
6. publications which are part of a serie
7. illustrated books
8. illustrated albums, books and pamphlets
9. albums and books for children

10. publications published for advertising (prevailing literary or scientific text)
11. programmes of shows, exhibitions, fairs, etc ; societies' statutes and schedules, guidelines, memoranda, etc.
12. printed music, provided that the text be more important than the musical notation
13. atlases.

The documents from all these categories have been published not only in French, but a great deal in English too, and other in Amerindian languages and in other languages of the different ethnie groups. Three areas of knowledge cover a great part of the imprint during this period : literature, religion and history.

I emphasize on two types of documents : pamphlets and shoolbooks, for their contents as well as for the role they played. Pamphlets have had in Quebec an influence that should be measured someday with precision. Numerous pamphlets became political y important. Their number is due, for a great part, to disputes which opposed, all through the 19th century, either individuals or collectivities, or government against individuals, or often Church against individuals or collectivities.

As for schoolboolks, however numerous, widely published, they have never been listed. Often due to religious communities, they played a considerable role. We pay them a particular attention. At last, let us point out that on retrospective national bibliography shows an original characteristic of edition in Quebec during World War II (1939-1945). In fact, after the Convention de Berne on copyright being modified, an exceptional decree allowed Canadian editors to reproduce works published by French editors, provided that they be published entirely, and in accordance with the arrangements of the French editions. Of course, Quebec éditors took advantage of such provisions.

A great deal of works by French authors have been printed then in Quebec and appear consequently in the retrospective bibliography. Let us just point out Victor Hugo's Oeuvres complètes which have been published by Editions Valiquette, as well as Claudel, Georges Duhamel and several others. Quebec publishing houses so became, in such a case, the only source of supply in the world for French literature.

This bibliography especially excludes serials, government publications, maps musical scores, records and theses that will eventually be compiled later by the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.

3. Methodology

Our search for monographies followed two steps.

In a first time, the monographies to be bibliographically described, are searched through the books located in the BNQ. This library owns a great deal of documents from the national imprint, which goes on increasing. Such tittles are found in this library's catalogues. The monographies are collected by author's name, following the alphabetical order of main entries. That is why works by authors beginning by A or B are listed in the first volumes of the retrospective bibliography.

In a second time, when all monographies located in the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec have been described, we'll look for the other monographies of the

other monographies of the national imprint, produced in Quebec between 1821 and 1967, in other centers, libraries and important collections in Quebec, Canada and United States and maybe, in Europe, particularly in England.

The quest of monographies constitutes the preliminary step to any bibliographic description. As for the compilation of a current bibliography, the bibliographic description is done "book in hand". It is not just enough to search the look, it must also be first-hand described. This first-hand description is very important to us. It even constitutes one unique characteristic of our retrospective national bibliography. We have often realized that the above cited bibliographies have copied one from another and perpetuated the same truth and the same mistakes. This first-hand description is a problem for bibliographers who want to give a full bibliographic record. Bodes are not always kept as they were when originally printed (missing covers replaced by bindings from libraries, incomplete looks, sine loco, sine nomine, etc...) In fact, they have suffered from the ravages of time.

The full bibliographic description follows the rules of ISBD (M) : International Standard Bibliographic Description for monographie publications, but headings are established according to the Franch edition of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. All bibliographic date are recorded in the data bank of the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.

4. The publishing programme of the retrospective bibliography.

Several options are opened for those who want to publish a retrospective bibliography. They can publish it regularly, by periods, or the whole at the end of the compilation. The decision varies mostly with the number of tittles, the length of the period, the computer possibilities, and the financial ressources and staff the library can use. We have cho sen to publish the retrospective bibliography by period or by tome, as the bibliographic work makes progress, with a precise publishing programme.

This programmes will spread out over several years. Each tome is made of two volumes : one 1000 entries-volume and one volume with 6 indexes. The first tome has been published in 1980.

Main Entry - volume.

The bibliographic records listed in each tome are methodically arranged. An alphabetical or chronological arrangement, recommended by some people, wouldn't have been possible until the end of the complete inventory of all monographies published in Quebec during this period. However, as we preferred making the bibliographic data available as the work went on, the computer system, which supports this bibliography, reduces greatly the disadvantages of this arrangement. The 1000 notices of each tome are listed alphabetically by author's name under the subdivisions of the Library of Congress classification.

Among the bibliographical and biographical data collected, we decided to make available the following ones : author, title proper, edition, printing or issue statement, the publication statement, series, notes, binding, price -when published- and number of issues printed, if available. The main general and specialized bibliographical sources which have been used while recording the items, are also given.

Indexes volume.

Each 1000-entry volume has its twin volume with six indexes. The great

number of these allows different accesses and encourages research. These are no guidelines for the compilation of an index in a retrospective bibliography. We studied needs and blanks of information about publishing work during this period, and we decided to give six indexes. They have been compiled for all scholars, statistics specialists, librarians, historians, sociologists. They are an extraordinary means of research offered to readers by modern technology. A good thing that computer exists for compiling indexes! No more manual compilations which lasted all life long.

Author, added entry, title index

This index contains references to personal and corporate names, and to titles. It must always be added to any national bibliography, be it current or retrospective.

Publisher index

This index lists together under each publisher's name all the publications he has produced. It is often consulted for works about publishing history in Quebec. It plays in part the role of inadequate reference works : lack of editor's repertory, lack of statistics by publishing houses.

Printer index

It presents the publications of each printer. It shows the confusion that exists between the three terms : publisher, bookseller, printer, whose role was often played by the same person in the 19th century.

Chronological index

All items are listed chronologically. It will later give interesting statistical data for the history of publishing in Quebec. Hypotheses might then be confirmed or invalidated.

Place of publication index

Under each place of publication, one finds references to items described. Let us point out that, in Quebec, the place is called "localité" or "municipalité"

Onomastical subject-index

We balanced between the PRECIS-Systems and the subject-headings arrangement. The decision was hard to take. None of those analytical systems was accepted. The onomastical index chosen is complementary to the methodical arrangement of items. It provides access to names, geographical names.

In fine, I can say that a retrospective bibliography becomes an essential undertaking for the nation's memory being restored. This national inventory, as comprehensive as possible, of over 150 000 titles published in Quebec between 1821 and 1967 will help research, by its precision, accuracy and availability. We do not claim that the Bibliographie du Québec is the only model to follow. We want, nevertheless to present a good-quality product, worthy of the library who originated it and useful eventually to searches.

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22-28 août 1982
Fédération internationale des associations
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Division: Bibliographic Control

Section: Bibliography

In search of Newfoundlandia - the O'Dea retrospective bibliography

by

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Heading.
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In search of Newfoundlandia: the O'Dea retrospective bibliography of Newfoundland and Labrador

A briefe discourse of the New-found-land by John Mason in 1620, a miscellaneous collection of verses, translations and epigrams entitled Quodlibets, Lately came over from New Britaniola, old Newfoundland, by Robert Hayman, 1628, and Sir Richard Whitbourne's Discourse and discovery or his Loving invitation are some of the earliest books written in and about Newfoundland. But Newfoundland bibliography goes back even further, back possibly to the accounts of Irish voyages of Brendan in the 10th century or earlier, and the Vinland Sagas of the 11th.

A retrospective bibliography is a reflection and an illumination of a region's history, so before tracing the compilation of this bibliography a note on the history of Newfoundland and Labrador is necessary. The hopes of the early adventurers and optimistic colonists praising the island's gentle climate and bounteous resources were not quite fulfilled. The Plaine pathway to plantations (Eburne) turned out to be tortuous and until the late 18th century Newfoundland was in reality little more than a fishing station. A very important one, however, for the abundant resource of codfish which had their breeding grounds on the Grand Banks - Newfoundland's most fertile garden - was in demand throughout Europe.

For this and for its strategic position on the edge of the new continent of America the island quickly became a centre of European rivalry. Basques, Portuguese and Spanish came for the fish but the main disputants were England and France. The latter indeed occupied part of the shore on the North west coast - known as the "French Shore" - until the settlement of 1901. During the 19th century the United States was increasingly involved in disputes over the fishing rights as also Canada after 1867. However the British claim to the island and the Labrador coast predominated even from the 16th century and by the end of the 18th century settlement began to grow rapidly. A Newfoundland representative government was granted in 1832 and responsible government in 1855. British fishermen and later Newfoundlanders had all this time pursued a traditional Labrador summer fishery and to some extent settled the coast. In 1927 The Privy Council decision on the Labrador boundary confirmed Newfoundland's claim over Canada's to the eastern half of the Labrador peninsula.

A steady growth of population throughout the 19th century led to continual efforts to broaden the economy from that of a mere fishery. The pursuit of 'development' which began with the railway and with forestry and mineral exploitation continues to the present day with the latest prize being the offshore oil. Along the way, however, setbacks and disappointments always mocked the high hopes; the worst, in the depression years of the 1920's and 1930's, culminating in the loss of responsible government to a British Commission of Government from 1933 to 1949. After the comparative prosperity of the World War II

years, Newfoundlanders elected to join Canada. Newfoundland, once a colony and then a country, became a province, the 10th in Canada.

It was in 1955 that the newly accredited Memorial University of Newfoundland recognised the need to identify and collect the printed and archival records of this long and complicated history. With the backing of the Provincial Government the University obtained a Carnegie Grant for Newfoundland historical research, and Harvey Mitchell, an historian and archivist and Agnes O'Dea, a Librarian, were appointed. Mitchell was to start an archival collection and O'Dea to compile a retrospective bibliography of Newfoundlandia. This paper is an account of the work of Agnes O'Dea. It covers her search for material and her decisions on the scope, style and organization of the final compilation.

Agnes O'Dea, was the first professionally qualified Newfoundland Librarian to practice in Newfoundland and her first post was the position of Assistant Librarian of the Gosling Public Library in St. John's. She was there from 1935 to 1939 when she was offered a position in the Toronto Public Libraries, only returning to Newfoundland in the 1950's. The opportunity to work on this project was indeed an exciting one and since neither Canadian bibliographies nor national Library collections had up to this time included Newfoundland material she felt that such a bibliography would also be a decided contribution

to Canadiana. The mandate was simple but formidable: to collect "everything on Newfoundland." Mitchell's and her roles were mutually supportive: she, the Newfoundlander, provided local contacts and leads to archival material and in exchange he provided bibliographic references to printed items. Looking back at the beginning of this enormous enterprise, however, one asks in awe, where precisely did she begin?

It was, as Agnes O'Dea saw it, a question of "clues" to be picked up and followed and the first clues were to be found in the existing collections of Newfoundlandia in St. John's and in existing bibliographies.

EXISTING COLLECTIONS

1. The Gosling Public Library. This was the first public library in Newfoundland, established in 1936 during Commission of Government rule. The basic collection consisted of the larger part of the legislative library of the defunct Newfoundland Government and the extensive private collection of the late William Gilbert Gosling. [1] The legislative library included a considerable amount of Newfoundlandia collected by its former Librarian Ella Morris. With the establishment of the public library many more private collectors donated some of their treasures and so the Newfoundland section of the library grew rapidly and this was O'Dea's most important first source.

2. Provincial Government. As the bibliography had the full support of the provincial government, it was logical that the next step would be to search through government departments for buried reports and papers. It should be noted here that the previous 30 or 50 years had not been easy times for Newfoundland so that many government reports, which in prosperity would have been printed and published, existed only in typescript form, and in danger of being lost forever.

3. Private Collections. Newfoundland is a small and close knit community and, as O'Dea's work became known, private collectors were delighted to give her access to their own libraries. Moreover, local historians and writers through their own research and interest in their families and local events were frequently able to point out Newfoundland content in more general works which would otherwise be impossible to trace through catalogues.

Such collections, however, were by no means a complete material manifestation of "everything on Newfoundland" and one important reason for this was the tendency of the old wooden city of St. John's to catch fire. Twice in the 19th century huge fires almost totally obliterated it, destroying private homes, bookshops and printing houses, the natural storehouses of documents and books. Many of the printed reports recorded

as being "laid on the table" in the House of Assembly Journals have survived only in the Appendices to these journals.

EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Thus the next step was the searching of existing bibliographies for Newfoundland items. The most important were:

1. Prowse's History of Newfoundland.

This was the most definitive general history of Newfoundland, first published in 1895. As part of his search for sources Prowse had hired researchers to comb the British Museum Library catalogues. His bibliography contained about 500 items covering earlier histories, accounts of exploration and discovery, colonisation, some British and Newfoundland government reports and included periodical articles.

2. The McGriger Bibliography.

This was brought to O'Dea's attention in the 1930's by R.G. McDonald, a member of the Public Library Board, who was also a member of the Royal Geographic Society in London where W.D. McGrigor was in the process of compiling a bibliography on Newfoundland. It included the relevant holdings of the library of the RGS, periodical article references and many more often incomplete citations culled from footnotes etc. This was acquired (on cards only, it was never printed although now is available on microfilm) and O'Dea began working on it in 1939, but soon ceased until the cards came into her possession again at MUN in 1955.

3. Royal Empire Society Library, Subject Catalogue

Volume 3, published in 1932 included Newfoundland. This had a geographical arrangement, subdivided with subject headings with the entries arranged chronologically under these, plus an author index. It included books and pamphlets, periodical articles and learned papers.

4. Tanner's Bibliography on Newfoundland - Labrador arising out of his major work Outlines of the geography, life and customs of the Newfoundland - Labrador, was published separately in 1942. It contains over one thousand short entries comprising books, reports and periodical article literature covering most aspects of this area.

5. British Privy Council Judicial Committee on the Labrador boundary. The twelve volumes of documents were an exceedingly rich source, particularly of government material, British, Newfoundland, Quebec, Canadian and international.

6. Besides these major sources O'Dea combed book sellers catalogues and bibliographies of all the relevant book and periodical articles she saw. What she obtained at this stage may well be imagined by any bibliographer - perhaps half of the material would be incomplete with no location known.

Situated on an island, isolated from major centres of bibliographical research, O'Dea felt from the very beginning

that it was imperative to cite ample locations for each item. This was, moreover, before the days of easy photocopying or a streamlined interlibrary loan system. To help scholars, therefore, to find the nearest original, she aimed, at considerable effort to give: a Newfoundland location when possible, two others in North America and at least one in Europe.

7. Union and National catalogues

What was needed therefore was a published union catalogue of North America, but this did not at that time exist. In 1956 the current published catalogue of the Library of Congress became the National Union Catalogue but there was in those years no retrospective publication covering either the States or Canada. However the Library of Congress had its own Union Catalogue and this was used through correspondence and by subscription to its card service. This card service also provided a new approach: the searching of items through the L.C. subject headings. O'Dea worked from Newfoundland and Labrador place headings including names of settlements and islands through general headings of prominent Newfoundland interest such as Fisheries, the Moravian Missions, the Atlantic Cable and finally the Newfoundland subdivisions of such subjects as Birds, Natural History, Sports etc. These once consulted led to others such as Boundaries, Treaties, or Arbitrations, and so the process escalated. Similarly names of personal authors, governments other than Newfoundland and institutions identified as having some Newfoundland interest were further pursued.

8. Correspondence. To do this and identify further locations the author citations were traced in other National Library Catalogues, particularly important were those of the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale. During the 1950's the published editions of these catalogues were under revision and either incomplete or unavailable in St. John's so that with these and many other libraries more direct communication was necessary. As the funds available did not allow for extensive travel an enormous correspondence was undertaken. In the case of the Bibliothèque Nationale, the British Museum and the Royal Empire Society the research needed was so great that O'Dea obtained the paid services of local librarians. The fees were nominal but the response was remarkable as it was to all the hundreds of letters she exchanged with libraries all over the world. These included special collections of early Americana such as the Huntingdon library in California and the John Carter Brown library in Rhode Island. O'Dea also contacted many other national libaries: those of Norway, Sweden, Spain and Portugal or wherever the myriad international connections of Newfoundland had established links. Though she was able to visit some centres in her own travels and vacations most of the foreign research was done with the very willing help, through correspondence, of other libraries.

During these years a growing interest in Newfoundland studies from Memorial faculty and students profited greatly from O'Dea's work. This help was more than repaid with the further bibliographical clues they were able to give her.

This, then, was where it began and how the trail was followed so perhaps we should return to the "everything" on Newfoundland and consider that crucial parameter - the scope of the bibliography.

SCOPE

It may be suggested here that any guide to bibliographers would establish this as one of the very first decisions to be made. The mandate however, had been "everything" so she felt that she could not at the beginning deliberately disregard any significant body of work. The only clear exception was manuscript material which had been defined as the archivist's domain. Apart from this the need to see the shape as a whole of the corpus of Newfoundlandia, and the interconnections between one type of material and another would have made too much discrimination a limiting factor in her searches. As the collection of titles progressed considerations of significance versus time and space balanced out to influence her decision.

1. Printed material: Manuscripts, being archival material were to be ommitted but exceptions were made for some forms of typescript. Many government documents though in typescript had been intended for the public domain. University materials, particularly thesese on Newfoundland topics made too valuable a contribution to be ommitted, likewise papers by both university teachers and senior students, although eventually student papers were

ommitted through considerations of space. Public lectures and addresses, even when not formally printed, were included.

2. Different editions of the same work. In the case of important Newfoundland books, for example Whitbourne's Discourse and discovery, O'Dea sought all the editions extant, but with most titles she searched for the 1st. edition, and then only described those other editions which happened to be located and seen. When different editions were located but not seen they were only mentioned in the notes. No attempt was made to seek all the editions of works that included more than merely Newfoundland material, for example, Hakluyt or Purchase.

3. Government documents. These are often excluded from such bibliographies but there were so many, and not merely from Newfoundland or Britain but from France, the U.S. and Canada too, that they formed far too crucial an aspect of the historigraphy to be ignored.[2] Annual reports were also included but only Newfoundland ones, and after 1949, some Canadian.

4. Periodical articles. Though periodical article citations were assiduously collected from the beginning it soon became clear that space would not permit them to be included in the same bibliography. Exceptions were made for separately paged imprints and special issues of periodicals. Incomplete citations, moreover, were more of a problem with this material so the main thrust had to be the pursuit of the monographs and reports.

5. Periodicals and newspapers were not to be listed but as they turned up they were noted in a rough fashion, as a basis for further work.

6. Motion picture films were included. These were mainly documentary and not numerous enough to cause any problems that would negate the advantages of listing this aspect of Newfoundlandia.

7. Individual prints and photographs. These were ommitted, though published books of illustrations or photographs were included.

8. Maps. These were noted but no systematic search was made as other scholars were working in this field and they did require a special expertise. Atlases and collection of maps with a sizeable text, however, were included.

SCOPE - SUBJECT

1. Works by Newfoundlanders that were not about Newfoundland. Initially these were all collected but for reasons of space it was decided to limit their inclusion to those of a literary nature.

2. Labrador. This was a problem because the Labrador pennisula was divided between Newfoundland and Quebec. The decision to collect only Newfoundland/Labrador items involved a careful examination of all Labrador material. Marie Tremaine's artic bibliography was being compiled at the same time and contained so much

on Labrador that O'Dea decided not to include the extensive periodical article literature.

3. Works listed in other bibliographies. In the case of three major bibliographies on specific subjects the titles listed were excluded unless they were already in public Newfoundland collections. The bibliographies were Winship's on the Cabotian discoveries and Baird and Betts on the geology of Newfoundland and Labrador. Supplying locations for items listed in these was found to be impossible at the time.

It is apparent from this that in fact very little was ignored altogether, but if time and resources did not allow for certain areas to be correctly described and located, nothing was ever discarded, and such clues as were found could at least form the basis for further research.

The second important decision to be made in any bibliography is on the Style of entry to be used.

STYLE

1. Format of entry. Librarians change their styles like everyone else in our society, and those of us who trained in the 1960's may be no less confused by the latest catologuing rules that those who began in the 1930's! When O'Dea began in 1955 she followed the A.L.A. rules then in use by the Library of Congress and when these changed she continued with the old rules not wishing to alter her completed citations. However in her work after 1960 when the catologuing was done in the University Library she had

no time to alter everything to keep to this consistency of entry. All the entries in the 1960 compilation, however, have a complete copy of the title page, but items discovered later have a shortened entry with notes on the ommissions.

2. Authorship. O'Dea preferred the personal author to the institutional where the choice was there. In that she differed from A.L.A. rules at the time though they later changed.

3. Analytics. Many general books had been included for the parts that were on Newfoundland since these sections were often very significant items never separately published, or, covered topics not dealt with elsewhere. The problem arose then of how to enter these analytics. O'Dea felt that it was most logical to list the works themselves in the main sequence and describe the analytics in the notes with added author index entries. Moreover many collections, for examples Hakluyt, Purchase and Dean, contained so many Newfoundland analytics that it was neater to itemise them under the main entry.

4. Treatment of different editions. As noted earlier those seen were all fully described, but where not they were only mentioned in the notes, though locations were always given.

5. Notes. These were a very important part of such a pioneer bibliography. Often, particularly with the earlier works they impart much significant information that would not be conveyed

by the simple statement of the author, title, imprint and collation. As mentioned in (4) above the first notes concerned the publishing history of a work. Extensive bibliographies were mentioned and pagination usually given. The Newfoundland content was carefully described when it was not apparent from the title. As previously stated analytics were also fully described. In the case of major Newfoundland or Labrador works of a general nature the full list of contents was given as well as descriptions of supplementary material such as appendices, letters etc. Biographical information on authors was sometimes included. Evaluative notes were generally avoided. Occassionally, however, O'Dea quoted from reviews or introductory material when some indication of a work's importance or point of view was thought necessary.

STRUCTURE

By 1960 the bibliography consisted of the main bibliographical sequence in alphabetical order by main entry with three indexes for added authors, titles and subjects.

1. Main entry sequence. It is generally recognized that the dates of imprints are very important in a retrospective bibliography. Other bibliographies, however, such as Tremaine's Arctic Bibliography and the national bibliographies and O'Dea's own preferences inclined her towards an alphabetical arrangement. This made for ease of access and of additions and O'Dea felt, at

that time, that these factors outweighed the advantages of chronological order.

2. Added entry index. This was necessary for all the usual purposes of joint authors, editions, institutions, government departments and for the many analytics. Each entry consisted of a reference to the main author, the short title and the imprint date.

3. Title index. This is often particularly important for government documents when the options of possible departmental headings creates a maze even for the initiated. This consisted of an alpahabetical list of titles referring the reader back to the main entry.

4. Subject index. A crucial and fascinating part of the project, O'Dea postponed decisions on it until she had an overview of the whole. From this perspective a skeleton list of broad headings was made. O'Dea's training and background in public libraries had conditioned her to the broad classifications of the Dewey Decimal system. The L.C. approach, on the other hand, of going from the particular to the general seemed less appropriate to Newfoundlandia.

From this base of broad headings subdivisions were added that reflected the structure of Newfoundland society. The heading Church History, for example, was subdivided by the

different denominations, reflecting the growth of religious diversity in this complicated and often strife - torn community. Similarly the main heading Fisheries - the pivot of Newfoundland's history - brought together material on all its many aspects.

The chronological approach, lost in the main alphabetical arrangement could to some extent, be captured in the subject section with chronological subdivisions under the major headings of History and Description. These were divided to fit the time spaces significant in Newfoundland's history.

Newfoundland's international connections were reflected in the entries under the names of other countries, such as France, Spain and the U.S., which contained material on their relationships with Newfoundland.

Labrador, to some extent a separate entity but in other ways closely tied in with the island's history, posed a problem. This was solved by using Labrador as a main heading with subdivisions for only a few general subjects, for example:

LABRADOR - DESCRIPTION
- HISTORY

In all other subject areas Labrador material was treated in the same way as the island's: items about both parts of the province were listed together but items exclusively, or with significant portions, about the peninsula were collected under a subdivision - LABRADOR.

The subject headings were filed alphabetically as were the

actual entries under each heading. The entry consisted of a main heading, short title and imprint date.

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In 1960 the grants, which had started with a Carnegie Grant followed by a Canada Council Grant, ran out and the project came to a temporary halt. The archival collection reverted to the Provincal government which had begun to establish a Provincial Archives, and the Bibliography came under the sponsorship of the Memorial University Library. At this stage the bibliography, in card form, consisted of: Section I, Books and pamphlets; Section II, Periodical articles (for the island only); with a subject index for each section and title and added entry indexes for Section I only. Neither was in final enough form to be immediately ready for publication and time and money were not then forthcoming for the work to be completed for publication. The Canadian National library, however, felt it important and useful enough in its current state to make a microfilm of the main entries of Sections I and II which was done from the cards. Demand for this was so great that a photocopy was made of Section I of the film which is still in use, in two volumes, in the National library.

In 1962 Agnes O'Dea began working in the University library and building up a collection of Newfoundlandia which eventually came to be called the Centre for Newfoundland Studies. This began with two shelves of books and a few rarities and grew rapidly with the bibliography as her guide. Her main energies, until 1975, were spent on expanding this collection now consisting

of some 30,000 volumes including rare books, as well as historic maps, periodicals, newspapers and file material. During this time she continued adding both retrospective and current material to the bibliography, but since this was but a small part of her work there was little time for indepth research for older items.

On her retirement in 1975, however, it was decided that the Bibliography should be published, excluding the periodical articles section and to this end O'Dea was given an office and a paid assistant. The University of Toronto Press became interested and work began on further editing and final consideration of the arrangement. At this time the important decision was made to alter the main arrangement to a chronological one.

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT

O'Dea had always had this possibility in mind and the work of Peel and discussions with other bibliographers and Newfoundland historian were strong arguments in its favour. There was an excitement at the idea of how the history and changing concerns of this region could be shown vividly, almost as a story, by turning the pages of the bibliography. The Peel volume, with a numbered main sequence and indexes showed how any particular item could be easily located. So, following this example, O'Dea planned a main bibliographic sequence in chronological order with an alphabetical sequence in any given year. To this were to be added three separate indexes: author, title and subject.

This was but the first step that led to many new decisions, and the primary one was the definition of what constitutes the date of an item.

1. Definition of date. Usually this was the obvious one, the imprint, but the first printing of an item was given priority. For example a separately paged periodical article was entered at the date, not of that publication, but of its first printing in the periodical. Similarly a volume listed only for its analytics was placed at the date of the first printing of the earliest Newfoundland item and not at its own imprint date. Particularly when one book contained many analytics, such as Hakluyt, this decision tended to be arbitrary and was one of many instances of much agonising.

It would have been chronologically misleading to have different editions of the same work scattered under their different imprint dates, so they were all entered at the date of the first edition. This was done even if the 1st edition was not the one seen and fully described. It was, therefore, important to identify first editions and this necessitated a great deal of further research.

There were exceptions even to the rule of first printing. Sometimes this was almost impossible to trace as with accounts of the Norse voyages which were all entered at the beginning of the sequence for the date of their first writing, about 1100.

Another exception was when a journal or diary was only printed many years after it was written, for example, Aaron Thomas' journal, written in 1794 but not edited and printed until 1968.

2. Annual Reports. These presented another problem since they covered a span of years. This and constant changes of title and heading suggested the simpler alphabetical approach. It was felt, therefore, that it would serve the user better to have them in a separate, alphabetically arranged, sequence.

3. Numbering. A chronological arrangement has no simple access device so following the example of Peel items were numbered to provide for economy of reference in the indexes. Multiple entries of the same work, entered together to emphasise their connections, were subdivided with (a) (b) (c) etc. The drawback of a numbered bibliography is the difficulty of making additions and the use of subdivisions in this way added to the problem. Titles later discovered could not be interspersed, therefore, and the bibliography once numbered was effectively closed. The additions could only await a supplement.

4. Indexes. The added entry index became part of the complete author index. To save space the author's full name and dates still only appeared in the main bibliographic sequence and the index had a shortened form of the personal name with secondary fullness. The main or joint author entry consisted of author, short title, imprint date and number; the added author of

author see number; and the analytic of author and short title see number.

The title index was now simply the short title, date and number, and added entries for titles were indexed as title see number.

In the subject index material was listed numerically and thus in chronological sequence. This gave a far more useful and interesting picture of the development of various aspects of Newfoundland's history than the previous alphabetical arrangement. It is in fact one of the major gains of the chronological approach.

OTHER CHANGES AFTER 1975

1. Subject index. A thorough revision of this took place. Although the broad headings approach was retained, the large number of additions since 1960 necessitated many new headings and a more detailed breakdown of the existing ones. Apart from the publications of the years from 1960 to 1975 [3] many more works had been added retrospectively as a result of the increase in research with the growth of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies.

2. Locations. With the increase of photocopying, published union catalogues and an efficient inter-library loan system, the long list of locations for each item was no longer of such importance. Many of the books for which O'Dea had searched in the early days were now in a St. John's library. She, therefore, cut down

drastically on the number of locations given noting only the Newfoundland location if there was one, indicating with "(p)" if a photocopy, and giving the location of its source only.

3. Structure. The final form as planned by the University of Toronto Press is to be in two volumes. Volume I will consist of the main bibliographic sequence and Volume II of the three indexes.

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Work continues on collecting titles for a supplement which will contain both retrospective and current material. Supplements may well be in a simpler form than the projected publication of the bibliography, based on cataloguing done through the University of Toronto system.

The periodical article list has been added to systematically since 1960 by staff of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, but no further work has been done on subject indexing or editing. This, therefore, remains a very important part of the original assignment still to be completed. Once the bibliography is produced it is intended to explore the best means of reproducing both the retrospective list and maintaining a current bibliographic tool.

The saddest part of this story is that the Bibliography has not yet been published. Attempts to break new ground by

producing it through computerised technology have so far failed, and it may well be that compiled as it was, over the course of so many years, in the traditional manner, it is quite unsuitable to this approach. Whatever the method of reproduction we hope and trust that this rich bibliographic resource, so long awaited, will appear at least by 1983, the 400th anniversary of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's claiming the island of New-Found-Land for Britain.

Notes

1. W. G. Gosling was the first mayor of St. John's and a noted local historian. His best known works were: Labrador: its discovery, exploration and development and the Life of Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

2. Especially important in Newfoundland's history were the many international treaties and arbitrations which were constantly deciding her fate.

3. It is difficult now to compare precisely the sizes of the 1960 and 1975 versions. The chronological arrangement shows that over one third of the citations are post 1960, although this proportion does not reflect the retrospective items added after that date.

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Division: Bibliographic Control

Section: Bibliography

Machine-readable National Bibliographies in the Framework of the International MARC-Network

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National bibliographies in printed form are distributed world-wide. Within the scope of universal bibliographic control (UBC) they are an indispensable aid. Anyone who needs as complete a survey as possible of a country's new publications generally prefer to use these printed national bibliographies. Much of the routine work and many problems in the area of acquisitions, cataloguing and bibliographic research are made easier and solved by rational means with their help.

Today almost all important national bibliographies are completely or partly produced by means of electronic data-processing. In this way more and more national libraries are being put into the position of having to offer their national bibliographic data not only in printed but also machine-readable form.

This development is very much welcomed. In connection with this, it must be remembered that in 1978, at the IFLA-UNESCO- Conference on National Bibliographies in Paris, a resolution was passed in which, among other things, it was explicitly required that national bibliographic data should also be provided in machine-readable form.

However, until now machine-readable national bibliographies have been used only to a relatively limited extent - especially outside their language areas.

Thus, for example, there is no national library at this present time who is taking advantage of the possibility of using the machine-readable form of the Deutsche Bibliographie's national bibliographic data.

Considering that the possibility exists already since more that ten years, one may assume that the major reason for this lack of use is not ignorance.

Neither can it be that too little data is offered, for the Deutsche Bibliothek offers over 100,000 records in machine-readable form per year.

However, the Deutsche Bibliothek itself actually receives only the national bibliographic data of the British National Bibliography (BNB) in machine-readable form. At the request of West German libraries, the Deutsche Bibliothek converts this British data from the BNB-MARC-format into the German exchange format (MAB) and offers the data as part of its magnetic tape service in the Federal Republic of Germany.

At this time there are 12 subscribers to the German magnetic tapes: of these two are foreign (Zürich and Amsterdam) and 9 German libraries are subscribers to the BNB-magnetic tapes in the MAB-version of the Deutsche Bibliothek.

Since, however, each German library which subscribes directly has the right to pass on the data within a certain region to additional "linking-partners", the total number of users among German libraries is about double the number of direct subscribers to the magnetic tapes.

The situation concerning on-line services is similar to that of the magnetic-tape distribution.

Within the BIBLIO-DATA project the Deutsche Bibliothek has built up a large pool of more than one million titles for on-line research. However, this pool presently contains only titles which have also been included in the Deutsche Bibliographie (all publications since 1966). Since 1981 this BIBLIO-DATA pool is also available within the EURONET/DIANE project which Frau Boßmeyer will be speaking about here during the IFLA conference.

At the present time, 87 subscribers have terminals connected to BIBLIO-DATA; 29 of them are from other European countries and of these, 3 are national libraries - in Vienna, Copenhagen, and London. However, since no foreign terminal-user of BIBLIO-DATA has researched for at least 20 hours (the free number of hours available to every new subscriber), one cannot yet talk of an intensive use of the service.

Unfortunately, the example of the Deutsche Bibliothek and of the Deutsche Bibliographie presented here is not an individual case nor an exeption; it would be more accurate to say that one is dealing with the clearly visible tip of an iceberg - the tip of

an iceberg of problems which still remain unsatisfactorily solved and which concern equally more or less all machine-readable national bibliographies.

This is shown especially well in the "International Study of Copyright of Bibliographic Records in Machine-Readable Form" commissioned by IFLA. This study was condicted by the American firm King Research, Inc. The first report was submitted in May 1982.

The study is largely based on the results of a questionnaire addressed to all national libraries which currently produce or use machine-readable national bibliographies.

It is not necessary here to go into the particulars of the results of this study. Only a few facts which are especially important to this subject should be mentioned here.

1. It is surprising that among the machine-readable non-English-language mational bibliographies there is not one which is sent to more than three organizations outside its country. Only France has 3 partners (Ottawa, Washington, Lausanne). Only the Federal Republic of Germany has 2 partners (Amsterdam, Zurich). Denmark, Thailand and the Philippines have one single partner for the time being.

2. As expected, the picture is brighter with respect to the machine-readable English-language national bibliographies: the British National Bibliography has 18 foreign subscribers, the Canadian one has 5. At the top of the list are the magnetic tapes of the Library of Congress,(Washington) with 19 foreign subscribers. They must be mentioned here even though they do not constitute a machine-readable national bibliography in the real sense of the term.

3. Finally, special attention should be given to the information concerning the kind and extent of use of foreign national bibliographic data in machine-readable form through national libraries:
   - in total 11 national libraries receive foreign bibliographic data in machine-readable form in 1980
   - 5 of them had only one single subscription:
     Japan (215.000 records)
     Malaysia (200.000 records)

Federal Republic of Germany (59.000 records)
Singapore (30.000 records)
Thailand (1.193 records)

- 3 of them each had 2 subscriptions:
  South Africa (184.000)
  United Kingdom (143.000)
  France (exact number of records unknown)
- one national library had 4 subscriptions:
  Denmark (263.000 records)
- Canada and the United States were first, each with 5 subscriptions:
  Canada (505.000 records)
  United States (93.000 records)

The number of subscriptions certainly does not say anything yet about the kind and extend of their use.

Only 6 national libraries indicated that there is at present a routine acceptance of cataloguing data from sources external to the own national library.

- Singapore
- Denmark
- Malaysia
- United States
- South Africa
- Canada

Singapore is placed at the top of the list in the King Research Study, for practically all records - that is, 98% or 49.000 of a total of 50.000 records - which were to be added in 1981 to the small data base already in existence (with only 30.000 records) originate form the single foreign subscription.

The situation with Malaysia is similar. This country is in third place in the King Research Study; 70% or 21.000 of altogether 30.000 records which were to be added in 1981 to the existing pool (containing 47.000 records) also originate from a single foreign subscription.

While as both these developing countries are worth mentioning at most here as project systems - especially because of their relatively low number of recorded titles - Denmark holds in every

respect a remarkable second place in the King Research study: With 2 million records the data base of the Danish National Library ranks among the largest in the world; of the total 275.000 records which were to be added in 1981, no fewer than 247.000 (or 90%) come from the four foreign subscriptions.

Behind Singapore, Denmark and Malaysia comes the United States in 4th position (25% of 60.000 or a total of 243.800 records originate from foreign subscriptions).

South Africa ranks a close 5th place (22% or 30.000 out of 135.000 records come from foreign subscriptions.

Canada holds 6th place with 8% or 4.000 out of 50.000 records coming from foreign subscriptions.

The remaining countries are placed together with 0% in last place (Finland, France, Italy, Japan, Korea, Nigeria, the Philippines, Spain, Taiwan, Thailand and the United Kingdom).

The statistical figures and the ranking of countries in the King Research study should not be overrated, especially due to the following reasons:

1. Many countries are absent from the survey, which would also be found in last place with 0%.
2. The number of titles recorded and offered for cataloguing purposes by a national library does not indicate anything about the degree of use made of this offer. What is crucial is whether and to what extent local, regional and supra-regional institutions (such as OCLC) count among the users of these services and whether these data are only used for cataloguing purposes or also for other objectives (research, inter-lending, acquisitions, etc.).
3. The formulation of questions included in the King Research study is sometimes not exact, as the example of the Deutsche Bibliothek should show.

   Indeed in 1980, the Deutsche Bibliothek received a total of 59.260 records in machine-readable form from the British National Bibliography. These, along with 159.985 new German records, were distributed in the Federal Republic of Germany (27% of a total of 219.245 records come from foreign subscriptions).However,

it would not be correct to assign the Federal Republic of Germany even in 4th place in front of the United States (comparative figures USA: 25%, 60.000 foreign records out of a total of 243.800 records), for the conversion of British data is done in Frankfurt exclusively via computer. Headings are not translated from the English form into the German form and are not adapted to the German cataloguing rules. Yet although a large number of the British records are used for cataloguing purposes, one cannot compare them with the 60.000 foreign machine-readable records which the Library of Congress completely adapts each year to the new Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules.

At this time, the on-line use of machine-readable national bibliographies is still not a serious competitor to printed national bibliographies in the international trans border sphere.

It is true that, as was mentioned at the beginning, the Deutsche Bibliothek has 29 terminal users form European countries connected to its BIBLIO-DATA pool since 1981 (among them are three national libraries: Copenhagen, Vienna, and London). Nevertheless, not one of these 29 institutions has researched for more than the 20 free initial hours available to each initial user. Thus at this point in time there is no revenue which could cover the considerable cost even only in part.

As the study by King Research shows, all the other national bibliographic centres which allow on-line access to their data also for foreign subscribers have not had any substantial revenue until now. In comparison to the use of other data bases, the on-line use of national bibliographic data between different countries is still underdeveloped. In the field of librarianship (outside a library's country and its language area) it plays only a minimal role, and in the commercial field, not yet any role worth mentioning.

To be sure, another 11 national bibliographic agencies besides the Deutsche Bibliothek indicate in the King Research study that they have on-line access facilities to their own data:

1. Canada
2. Denmark
3. Finland
4. France

5. Japan
6. South Africa
7. Spain
8. Sweden
9. Taiwan
10. United Kingdom
11. United States

However, ony 4 of these 11 national libraries indicate that organizations and individuals outside their countries also have on-line access to these pools:

Finland
United Kingdom
Sweden
Taiwan

Only 2 (Sweden and United Kingdom) indicate that they receive any money for their on-line services.

Thus there remains very, very much to be done in the field of international cooperation if the machine-readable national bibliographies are to be used in a more preferable manner within a genuine international MARC-network. Even the somewhat impressive and encouraging results which have been achieved within the last years especially here in Canada, but also in the United States as well as United Kingdom and some other countries cannot compensate for this.

The time when each library and each country tried to solve its problems in a more or less isolated manner are ending.

The readiness to work together more intensively than before with the help of IFLA towards finding international solutions which also take into consideration the justified national interests, is increasing.

Thus, for example, for the first time 9 leading national libraries have been willing to catalogue the titles of 60 books and periodicals according to their own cataloguing rules and convert them into the UNIMARC format.

Since all the libraries had to catalogue the same publications, it was possible in the end to analyse well the numerous differences which concern as much the various national cataloguing rules as the

various interpretations of UNIMARC.

The participants in the UNIMARC test were the following national libraries:

British Library, Bibliographical Services Division
("British National Bibliography"), London
Koninklijke Bibliotheek Albert I, Brussels
National Library of Canada, Ottawa
Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt a.M.
Biblioteca Nationale Centrale de Firenze
Library of Congress, Washington D.C.
Instituto Bibliográfico Hispánico, Madrid
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris
Kungliga Biblioteket, Stockholm

The test was conducted by an employee of the Deutsche Bibliothek (Rainer Erzepky, head of the EDP Department). All participating libraries have meanwhile been informed in detail about the test results. A limited number of additional copies of this very extensive UNIMARC-TEST 1-REPORT (over 100 pages) are available from the Deutsche Bibliothek if desired.

One result of the UNIMARC test is that representatives of all national libraries which participated have agreed that the production of a UNIMARC MANUAL now deserves especially high priority (resolution of the MARC-Network-Study Steering Committee, London, 8th June, 1982).

With the help of this UNIMARC MANUAL, the numerous different interpretations should especially be reduced. Perhaps then, in the future for example, the French magnetic tapes will not need to be sent first to Ottawa for conversion - as they have been until now - but instead will go dircectly to the Library of Congress.

Naturally, many differences between the national cataloguing rules cannot be eliminated through the UNIMARC FORMAT. To a certain extent, the recommendations of the UNIMARC FORMAT are comparable to those of the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) which meanwhile have been recognized throughout the world through the cooperation of all important national libraries.

Of course, the conversion to UNIMARC entails considerable additional costs for all countries and national libraries concerned; these costs will surely increase if additional wishes are to be taken into account (e.g. the recommendations of the UNESCO COMMON COMMUNICATION FORMAT).

Whether the effort involved is equally proportional to the benefits cannot yet be determined at this time without undertaking further investigations. In addition, there is the question asked by many smaller national libraries of whose titles often less than 1% are used abroad: would the demand for a machine-readable version of their national bibliography really increase if it were to be offered in the UNIMARC FORMAT? This question cannot yet be answered for sure without further studies.

Thus, within the scope of a project to be limited to 3 years (1983-1985) an INTERNATIONAL MARC OFFICE (IMO) is to be established at the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt.

Hope E.A. Clement (Associate National Librarian of the National Library of Canada) has already reported in detail about the duties and structure of this INTERNATIONAL MARC OFFICE at the IFLA Council in 1981 in Leipzig ("Report on an International MARC Network").

It is sufficient here to mention the three most important duties of IMO which should receive priority within the next three years:

1. production of an international GUIDE TO MARC DATA BASES AND SERVICES
2. continuation of the UNIMARC Test and further development of the UNIMARC FORMAT
3. feasability studies about an INTERNATIONAL MARC TECHNICAL CENTRE which not only would have advisory and coordinating functions but would assist in the development of an international network also as "operational centre". Among the numerous problems which must still be examined more closely are the following:

   - services
   - data base contents
   - users
   - organization
   - hardware and software

- telecommunications network
- staff
- funding scources
- management

The funds for the 3-year IMO/UNIMARC project have already been applied for at the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Society). Moreover, the Ministry for Research and Technology has already given the project high priority.

Since the next IFLA meeting in 1983 will take place in Munich, further details as well as the progress and obstacles encountered may be reported within the scope of the meetings, if desired.

Perhaps some interested IFLA participants may then even have the possibility to visit the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt and the new IFLA-INTERNATIONAL MARC OFFICE. We invite you already most cordially to do so and look forward to receiving you there.

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